

46. Demostrar la relación entre derivadas parciales:

$$z = \frac{1}{x} (f(x-y) + g(x-ay)) \quad a^2 z_{xx} = z_{yy}$$

$$\mu = x-y \quad v = x-ay$$

$$z = \frac{1}{x} f(\mu) + \frac{1}{x} g(v)$$

$$\rightarrow z_x = -\frac{1}{x^2} f(\mu) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{df}{d\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{x^2} g(v) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dg}{dv} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$z_x = -\frac{1}{x^2} f(\mu) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{df}{d\mu} - \frac{1}{x^2} f(v) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dg}{dv}$$

$$z_{xx} = \frac{2}{x^3} f(\mu) - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{df}{d\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \frac{df}{d\mu} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{d\mu^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \\ + \frac{2}{x^3} f(v) - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dg}{dv} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \frac{dg}{dv} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$z_{xx} = \frac{2}{x^3} f(\mu) - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{df}{d\mu} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{df}{d\mu} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{d\mu^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} g(v) - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dg}{dv} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dg}{dv} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{x} (f(x-y) + g(x-ay)) \quad \begin{matrix} \mu = x-y \\ \mu(x,y) = \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} v = x-ay \\ v(x,y) = \end{matrix} \quad f' \quad f(x-y, x+y)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{x} f(\mu) + \frac{1}{x} g(v)$$

$$z_y = \frac{1}{x} \frac{df}{d\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dg}{dv} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{df}{d\mu} (-1) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dg}{dv} (-a)$$

$$z_y = -\frac{1}{x} \frac{df}{d\mu} - \frac{a}{x} \frac{dg}{dv} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$z_{yy} = -\frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{d\mu^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - \frac{a}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{d\mu^2} \cdot (-1) - \frac{a}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2} \cdot (-a)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$z_{yy} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{d\mu^2} + \frac{a^2}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2}$$

$$a^2 z_{xx} = z_{yy} - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$a^2 \left(\frac{2}{x^3} f(u) - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{df}{du} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{df}{dv} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{du^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} g(v) - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dg}{du} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dg}{dv} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{du^2} + \frac{a^2}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2}$$

$$\frac{2a^2}{x^3} f(u) - \frac{2a^2}{x^2} \frac{df}{du} + \frac{a^2}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{du^2} + \frac{2a^2}{x^3} g(v) - \frac{2a^2}{x^2} \frac{dg}{dv} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2} \neq \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 f}{du^2} + \frac{a^2}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dv^2}$$

∴ La relación No es Verdadera.

$$f'(x) = \frac{df}{dx} \quad \boxed{f(u)} \quad f(u) = u^2 + 5$$

$$\rightarrow f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

50. Demostrar la relación entre derivadas parciales:

$$z = [f(x + ay) + g(x - ay)] \rightarrow a^2 z_{xx} = z_{yy}$$

$$\frac{df}{du} f'$$

$$u = x + ay \quad v = x - ay$$

$$z = f(u) + g(v)$$

$$z_x = f'(u) + g'(v)$$

$$z_y = f'(u) \cdot a + g'(v) \cdot (-a) = a f'(u) - a g'(v)$$

$$z_{xx} = f''(u) + g''(v)$$

$$z_{yy} = a f''(u) \cdot a - a g''(v) \cdot (-a) = a^2 f''(u) + a^2 g''(v)$$

$$a^2 (f''(u) + g''(v)) \stackrel{?}{=} a^2 f''(u) + a^2 g''(v)$$

$$a^2 f''(u) + a^2 g''(v) = a^2 f''(u) + a^2 g''(v)$$

∴ Se Verifica,

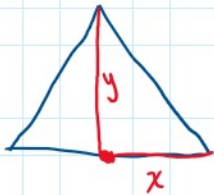
Example Si $f(x, y) = \sin x + e^{xy}$ hallar el gradiente.

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \langle \cos x + e^{xy} y, x e^{xy} \rangle = \underbrace{(\cos x + y e^{xy})i + x e^{xy}j}_{\pi} \quad \times$$

Example El radio de la base y la altura de un cono circular recto se han medido dando como resultado 10 y 25 centímetros, respectivamente, con un posible error en la medida de 0.1 centímetros como máximo en cada medición. Utilizar la diferencial para estimar el error que se produce en el cálculo del volumen del cono:
Si un cono tiene por radio la base x y por altura y , su volumen es

$$V(x,y) = \frac{\pi}{3} x^2 y$$

El error cometido en el cálculo del volumen es la diferencia entre el valor de esta función en (10, 25) y su valor en (10 + 0.1, 25 + 0.1)



$$x = 10 \quad y = 25 \text{ [cm]}$$

$$V(x,y) = \frac{\pi}{3} x^2 y =$$

$$0.1 \text{ cm} \rightarrow dx = +0.1 \quad dy = +0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$x = 10 \quad y = 25$$

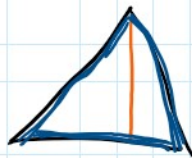
$$dx = -$$

$$V(10,25) \approx 2618 \text{ [cm}^3\text{]}$$

$$dV(x,y) = V_x dx + V_y dy$$

$$dV(x,y) = \frac{2\pi}{3} xy dx + \frac{\pi}{3} x^2 dy$$

$$dV(10,25) = \frac{2\pi}{3} (10)(25)(0.1) + \frac{\pi}{3} 10^2 (0.1) \approx \underline{\underline{62.3 \text{ cm}^3}}$$



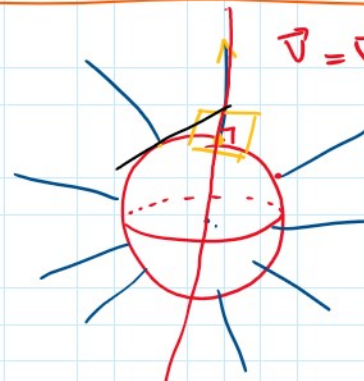
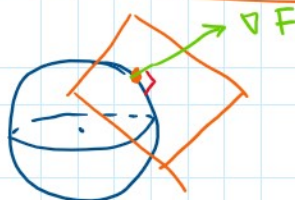
$$25$$

$$10$$

$$dx = -0.1$$

$$dy = -0.1$$

$$A = \frac{(b+B)h}{2} =$$



$$\vec{\nu} = \nabla F$$

Example Hallar una ecuación del plano tangente al hiperboloide de dos hojas

$$-2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 = 12 \text{ en el punto } (1, -1, 4)$$

Example Hallar una ecuación del plano tangente al hiperboloide de dos hojas.

$z^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 = 12$ en el punto $(1, -1, 4)$.

$z^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow F(x, y, z) = 0$

$F(x, y, z) = z^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 - 12$

$\nabla F(x, y, z) = \langle -4x, -4y, 2z \rangle$

$\nabla F(1, -1, 4) = \langle -4, 4, 8 \rangle \Leftarrow$ vector Normal del plano tan.
 $\vec{n}, P.$

$\vec{n} = \langle -4, 4, 8 \rangle \quad P(1, -1, 4)$

$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ -32 \end{matrix}$

$-4(x-1) + 4(y+1) + 8(z-4) = 0$

$-4x + 4y + 8z - 24 = 0 \parallel \text{Ec. Pl. tan a la Sup.}$

Example Hallar la ecuación del plano tangente al paraboloide $z(x, y) = 1 - \frac{1}{10}(x^2 + 4y^2)$ en el punto $(1, 1, \frac{1}{2})$.

$\rightarrow -2x - 8y - 10z + 15 = 0$
 $F(x, y, z) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{10} - \frac{4y^2}{10} - z \cdot 10$

$\nabla F(x, y, z) = \langle -\frac{x}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}y, -1 \rangle = \langle -\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}, -1 \rangle$

$\langle A, B, C \rangle = \vec{v} = \nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \langle -2, -8, -10 \rangle$

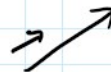
$\nabla F(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}) = \langle -2, -8, -10 \rangle$

$x = x_0 + At$

$y = y_0 + Bt$

$z = z_0 + Ct$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 - 2t \\ y &= 1 - 8t \\ z &= \frac{1}{2} - 10t \end{aligned}$$



Example Hallar un conjunto de ecuaciones simétricas para la recta normal a la superficie dada por $xyz = 12$ en el punto $(2, -2, -3)$.

$F(x, y, z) = xyz - 12 = 0$

$\nabla F(x, y, z) = \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle$

$\nabla F(2, -2, -3) = \langle -6, -6, -4 \rangle$

vector Normal

$$\nabla F(x, y, z) = \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle$$

$$\nabla F(2, -2, -3) = \langle 6, -6, -4 \rangle$$

vector normal

vector dir

$$-12 \quad -12 \quad -$$

$$6(x-2) - 6(y+2) - 4(z+3) = 0$$

$$6x - 6y - 4z - 36 = 0 \quad \div. 2$$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{v_1} = \frac{y-y_0}{v_2} = \frac{z-z_0}{v_3}$$

$$\frac{x-2}{6} = \frac{y+2}{-6} = \frac{z+3}{-4}$$